31st October 1931]

Public Service

Employment of the subjects of Indian States by the Government of Madras.

* 418 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a considerable number of Travancoreans, Cochinites and Mysoreans are employed in the Medical, Educational, and other departments under the Government of Madras;

(*b*) whether such non-Madrasis are eligible for all appointments under the Madras Government; and

(*c*) whether Government have taken any steps to ensure reciprocal treatment of Madrasis by these States?

A.—(*a*) A certain number of subjects of Indian States are so employed. The exact number is not known.

(*b*) No subject of a State in India can be employed without the previous sanction of the Local Government which is given only in exceptional circumstances when qualified and suitable British subjects are not available.

(*c*) No.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" May I know why Government have not taken any steps to ensure reciprocal treatment of Madrasis by these States? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—" I do not think it necessary for the Madras Government to see that the subjects of this Presidency are not employed in the Indian States unless it is not possible to obtain the services of qualified and suitable subjects of the State."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know with reference to clause (*b*) whether Government has put this embargo on all appointments even in lower grades? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" What steps does the Government usually take to find out whether an applicant is a British subject or not?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—" It is a matter for enquiry by the appointing or selecting authority."

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur:—" What is the ground on which the Government gives sanction for appointment of a non-British subject? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—" That is stated in the answer, viz., when qualified and suitable British subjects are not available."

Posts advertised for and the applications received by the Madras Services Commission in the course of this year.

* 419 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) to what all posts the Madras Services Commission has invited applications in the course of this year;

(*b*) how many applications they have received for each of these posts;

(*c*) how many candidates appeared for competitive examinations or came for interviews in each of these cases; and

(*d*) what number was finally selected in each case?

A.—(*a*) to (*d*) Government have no information in the matter. The hon. Member is requested to await the publication of the reports of the Madras Services Commission for 1930–31 and 1931–32.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether the Government cannot call for the information?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—" I am unable to call for a report in anticipation of a general report which will be received in due course, as it will cause considerable trouble to save a small delay."

Cinchona

Quinine output by the departmental plantations.

11-45 a.m. * 420 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the quinine output from the bark obtained from the departmental plantations during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930; and what is the cost per lb. and how the price compares with the imported quinine; and

(*b*) what is the quantity of bark purchased from others during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 and how the quinine contents compared with the departmental bark?

A.—(*a*) The quinine output from the plantations is as follows:—

	LB.
1928–29	8,676
1929–30	5,770
1930–31	8,005

The cost per pound is Rs. 15 including overhead charges. The cost of imported quinine is Rs. 18 per pound. The Government quinine is sold at the same rate as that of imported quinine.

(*b*) The quantity of bark purchased during the past three years, is as follows:—

	LB.
1928–29	268,421
1929–30	325,220
1930–31	423,368

Most of this bark comes from high grade ledger bark grown on a private plantation in the Anamalais now converted into a tea estate. The average quinine content is 6 per cent against the average content of Nilgiris plantation bark of 4 per cent.